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**PATENT APPLICATION**

**PROGRAMMABLE ON-CHIP DIFFERENTIAL TERMINATION  
IMPEDANCE**

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# PROGRAMMABLE ON-CHIP DIFFERENTIAL TERMINATION IMPEDANCE

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

- 5 [0001] The present invention relates to techniques for providing on-chip termination impedance, and more particularly, to techniques for providing on-chip termination impedance to differential input/output pins.

10 [0002] Integrated circuits have input/output (IO) pins that are used to transmit signals into and out of the circuit. An external termination resistor is usually coupled to each IO pin to provide impedance termination. An impedance termination resistor reduces reflection of input signals on signal lines coupled to the IO pin.

15 [0003] However, external resistors typically use a substantial amount of board space. Therefore, it would be desirable to provide a technique for providing impedance termination for IO pins in an integrated circuit that does not occupy as much board space.

20 [0004] Prior art integrated circuit have provided on-chip termination impedance by coupling a field-effect transistor to an IO pin. The gate voltage of the transistor is controlled by a calibration circuit to regulate the impedance of the on-chip transistor. On-chip transistors have also been applied across differential IO pins to provide impedance termination.

[0005] The impedance of on-chip transistors are sensitive to process, voltage, and temperature variations on the integrated circuit. Therefore, it would be desirable to provide on-chip impedance termination that is less sensitive to process, voltage, and temperature variations on an integrated circuit.

25 BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

- [0006] The present invention provides circuits and methods for providing impedance termination on an integrated circuit. According to the present invention, a network of resistors are formed on an integrated circuit (IC) to provide on-chip impedance termination to differential input/output (IO) pins. Transistors are coupled in the network of termination resistors. The transistors provide additional termination impedance to the differential IO

pins. The transistors can be turned ON or OFF separately to change the impedance termination.

[0007] Other objects, features, and advantages of the present invention will become apparent upon consideration of the following detailed description and the accompanying drawings, in which like reference designations represent like features throughout the figures.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

- [0008] Figure 1 illustrates an on-chip impedance termination circuit for differential IO pins according to a first embodiment of the present invention;
- 10 [0009] Figure 2 illustrates an on-chip impedance termination circuit for differential IO pins according to a second embodiment of the present invention;
- [0010] Figure 3 is a simplified block diagram of a programmable logic device that can implement embodiments of the present invention; and
- 15 [0011] Figure 4 is a block diagram of an electronic system that can implement embodiments of the present invention.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0012] Figure 1 illustrates a first embodiment of the present invention. Impedance termination circuit 100 of Figure 1 is an on-chip circuit that is coupled between two differential IO pins 110-111. Circuit 100 can be formed on an integrated circuit such as an ASIC, a programmable logic device, a field programmable gate array, a programmable logic array, a configurable logic array, etc.

[0013] Impedance termination circuit 100 includes resistors R1-R10 and field-effect transistors M1-M6. Any suitable resistor values and transistor sizes can be used in an impedance termination circuit of the present invention. The gates of transistors M1-M6 are coupled to six different memory cells CR1-CR6, respectively. Each of transistors M1-M6 is turned ON and OFF separately by bits stored in memory cells CR1-CR6.

[0014] Transistors M1-M6 can be turned ON and OFF by setting the values of the bits stored in memory cells CR1-CR6. Memory cells CR1-CR6 can be programmed by a user of the integrated circuit or by a manufacturer of the integrated circuit. Alternatively, CR1-CR6

can be coupled to external IO pins so that the bits stored in these memory cells can be set and reset by a user.

[0015] When memory cells CR1-CR3 are HIGH, n-channel transistors M1-M3 are ON.

When memory cells CR1-CR3 are LOW, n-channel transistors M1-M3 are OFF. When  
5 memory cells CR4-CR6 are HIGH, p-channel transistors M4-M6 are OFF. When memory  
cells CR4-CR6 are LOW, p-channel transistors M4-M6 are ON. Any of n-channel transistors  
M1-M3 can be substituted with p-channel transistors, and any of p-channel transistors M4-  
M6 transistors can be substituted with n-channel transistors.

[0016] Memory cells CR1-CR6 turn transistors M1-M6 ON and OFF to control the

10 impedance of circuit 100. For example, when all of transistors M1-M6 are OFF, the  
impedance of circuit 100 is infinite in an open circuit condition.

[0017] When transistors M1-M2 and M4-M6 are OFF, and transistor M3 is ON, the  
termination resistance of circuit 100 equals the combined resistance of R1-R6 plus the ON  
drain-source resistance of transistor M3. Transistor M4 can be turned ON to reduce the  
15 resistance added by M3. When transistors M3 and M4 are ON, their ON resistances are  
coupled in parallel and added to the total impedance of circuit 100.

[0018] Transistors M2 and/or M5 can be turned ON by setting memory bits in cells CR2  
and CR5 to reduce the resistance of circuit 100. When transistors M2 and M5 are ON, their  
ON resistances are coupled in parallel with resistors R3 and R4 and transistors M3-M4. If  
20 desired, only one of transistors M2 or M5 can be turned ON to provide a smaller reduction in  
the total resistance of circuit 100.

[0019] Transistors M1 and/or M6 can also be turned ON by setting bits in cells CR1 and  
CR6 to set the resistance of circuit 100. When transistor M1 is ON, resistors R7 and R8 and  
the ON resistance of transistor M1 are coupled in series. The sum of these three resistances is  
25 coupled in parallel with the resistances between node 120 and node 121.

[0020] When transistor M6 is ON, resistors R9 and R10 and the ON resistance of transistor  
M6 are coupled in series. The sum of these three resistances is also coupled in parallel with  
the resistances between nodes 120 and 121.

[0021] A user the circuit 100 can turn any one or more of transistors M1-M6 ON or OFF  
30 independently to increase or decrease the total resistance of circuit 100. The present  
invention also a user to accurately change the resistance of an on-chip impedance termination

circuit by setting bits CR1-CR6 to turn ON or OFF transistors M1-M6. To illustrate, assume that all of resistors R1-R10 are 10 ohms, and the ON resistance of transistors M1-M6 is 10 ohms. If transistors M1, M2, M3, M5, and M6 are OFF and transistor M4 is ON, the total resistance of circuit 100 is  $R_1 + R_2 + R_3 + R_{M4} + R_4 + R_5 + R_6 = 70$  ohms.

5 [0022] Transistor M3 can be turned ON to decrease the resistance of circuit 100. When transistor M3 is ON, the resistance of circuit 100 is  $R_1 + R_2 + R_3 + R_{M3||M4} + R_4 + R_5 + R_6 = 65$  ohms, where  $R_{M3||M4}$  equals  $\frac{R_{M3}R_{M4}}{R_{M3}+R_{M4}}$ .

[0023] Transistor M2 can be turned ON to further decrease the resistance of circuit 100. When transistor M2 is ON, the resistance of circuit 100 is  $R_1 + R_2 + R_X + R_5 + R_6 = 47.14$  ohms, wherein  $R_X$  equals  $\frac{R_{M2}(R_3 + R_{M3||M4} + R_4)}{R_{M2} + R_3 + R_4 + R_{M3||M4}}$ .

10 [0024] When transistor M1 is ON, the resistance of circuit 100 is  $R_1 + \frac{(R_7 + R_8 + R_{M1})(R_2 + R_X + R_5)}{R_7 + R_8 + R_{M1} + R_2 + R_X + R_5} + R_6 = 34.25$ . Transistors M5 and M6 can also be turned ON to further decrease the resistance of circuit 100.

15 [0025] As another example, transistor M6 and/or M1 are ON, and transistors M2-M5 are OFF. As still another example, transistor M2 and/or M5 are ON, and transistors M1, M3-M4, and M6 are OFF. Many other examples are possible.

20 [0026] The resistance of resistors is less sensitive to process, voltage, and temperature variations on an integrated circuit than the ON resistance of transistors. Because resistors R1-R9 provide most of the termination resistance on circuit 100, the termination impedance of circuit 100 is less sensitive to variations in process, voltage, and temperature.

25 [0027] Figure 2 illustrates a second embodiment of the present invention. Impedance termination circuit 200 of Figure 2 includes resistors R11-R18 and n-channel transistors M11-M17. N-channel transistors M11-M17 are controlled by memory cells R1-R7, respectively. A user or a manufacturer stores bits (voltages) in memory cells R1-R7 to select the impedance termination of circuit 200.

[0028] If desired, any of n-channel transistors M11-M17 can be substituted for p-channel transistors. Circuit 200 is coupled between differential IO pins 210-211. Transistors M12,

M15, and M17 can be turned OFF to create an infinite impedance (an open circuit condition) in circuit 200.

[0029] When transistors M11, M13, M15, and M17 are OFF, the total resistance of circuit 200 is  $R_{11} + R_{12} + R_{13} + R_{14} + R_{15} + R_{16} + R_{M12}$ . Any appropriate resistance values can 5 be selected for R11-R18. Any one or more of transistors M11-M17 can be turned ON to reduce the resistance of circuit 200. For example, transistor M11 can be turned ON to reduce the net resistance across R13. As another example, transistor M17 can be turned ON to reduce the net resistance across resistors R12-R15. As another example, a user can select the 10 impedance of circuit 100 or 200 to match the impedance of transmission lines coupled to the differential IO pins to reduce or eliminate reflection on the transmission lines.

[0030] Separate impedance termination circuits such as the embodiments shown in Figures 1 and 2 can be provided across each pair of differential IO pins on an integrated circuit.

[0031] Figures 1 and 2 are merely two examples of the impedance termination circuits of the present invention and are not intended to limit the scope of the present invention. The 15 present invention also includes many different variations and embodiments of selectable on-chip termination impedance circuits coupled between differential IO pins. On-chip impedance termination circuits of the present invention can be fabricated on an integrated circuit such as a ASIC, a field programmable gate array (FPGA), or a programmable logic device (PLD).

20 [0032] Figure 3 is a simplified partial block diagram of an exemplary high-density PLD 300 wherein impedance termination circuits the present invention can be utilized. PLD 300 includes a two-dimensional array of programmable logic array blocks (or LABs) 302 that are interconnected by a network of column and row interconnects of varying length and speed. LABs 302 include multiple (e.g., 10) logic elements (or LEs), an LE being a small unit of 25 logic that provides for efficient implementation of user defined logic functions.

[0033] PLD 300 also includes a distributed memory structure including RAM blocks of varying sizes provided throughout the array. The RAM blocks include, for example, 512 bit blocks 304, 4K blocks 306 and a MegaBlock 308 providing 512K bits of RAM. These memory blocks can also include shift registers and FIFO buffers. PLD 300 further includes 30 digital signal processing (DSP) blocks 310 that can implement, for example, multipliers with add or subtract features. I/O elements (IOEs) 312 located, in this example, around the periphery of the device support numerous single-ended and differential I/O standards. It is to

be understood that PLD 300 is described herein for illustrative purposes only and that the present invention can be implemented in many different types of PLDs, FPGAs, and the like.

[0034] While PLDs of the type shown in Figure 3 provide many of the resources required to implement system level solutions, the present invention can also benefit systems wherein a 5 PLD is one of several components. Figure 4 shows a block diagram of an exemplary digital system 400, within which the present invention can be embodied. System 400 can be a programmed digital computer system, digital signal processing system, specialized digital switching network, or other processing system. Moreover, such systems can be designed for a wide variety of applications such as telecommunications systems, automotive systems, 10 control systems, consumer electronics, personal computers, Internet communications and networking, and others. Further, system 400 can be provided on a single board, on multiple boards, or within multiple enclosures.

[0035] System 400 includes a processing unit 402, a memory unit 404 and an I/O unit 406 interconnected together by one or more buses. According to this exemplary embodiment, a 15 programmable logic device (PLD) 408 is embedded in processing unit 402. PLD 408 can serve many different purposes within the system in Figure 4. PLD 408 can, for example, be a logical building block of processing unit 402, supporting its internal and external operations. PLD 408 is programmed to implement the logical functions necessary to carry on its particular role in system operation. PLD 408 can be specially coupled to memory 404 20 through connection 410 and to I/O unit 406 through connection 412.

[0036] Processing unit 402 can direct data to an appropriate system component for processing or storage, execute a program stored in memory 404 or receive and transmit data via I/O unit 406, or other similar function. Processing unit 402 can be a central processing unit (CPU), microprocessor, floating point coprocessor, graphics coprocessor, hardware 25 controller, microcontroller, programmable logic device programmed for use as a controller, network controller, and the like. Furthermore, in many embodiments, there is often no need for a CPU.

[0037] For example, instead of a CPU, one or more PLDs 408 can control the logical operations of the system. In an embodiment, PLD 408 acts as a reconfigurable processor, 30 which can be reprogrammed as needed to handle a particular computing task. Alternately, programmable logic device 408 can itself include an embedded microprocessor. Memory unit 404 can be a random access memory (RAM), read only memory (ROM), fixed or

flexible disk media, PC Card flash disk memory, tape, or any other storage means, or any combination of these storage means.

[0038] While the present invention has been described herein with reference to particular embodiments thereof, a latitude of modification, various changes, and substitutions are intended in the present invention. In some instances, features of the invention can be employed without a corresponding use of other features, without departing from the scope of the invention as set forth. Therefore, many modifications can be made to adapt a particular configuration or method disclosed, without departing from the essential scope and spirit of the present invention. It is intended that the invention not be limited to the particular embodiment disclosed, but that the invention will include all embodiments and equivalents falling within the scope of the claims.